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QUESTION 1

An organization determines it cannot go forward with a cloud migration due to the risks involved. Which of the following types of risk response does this describe?

A. Acceptance

B. Transference

C. Avoidance

D. Mitigation

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: According to the CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Study Guide, risk response is the process of developing and implementing strategies to address the identified risks in a cloud project1. There are four types of risk response strategies: acceptance, transference, avoidance, and mitigation1. Each strategy has its own advantages and disadvantages, depending on the nature and impact of the risk. Acceptance is the strategy of acknowledging the risk and its consequences, without taking any action to reduce or eliminate it. This strategy is suitable for risks that have low probability and low impact, or for risks that are unavoidable or too costly to address. Acceptance can be passive, where no contingency plans are prepared, or active, where some reserves or fallback options are allocated1. Transference is the strategy of shifting the risk and its responsibility to a third party, such as a cloud service provider, an insurance company, or a subcontractor. This strategy is suitable for risks that have high impact but low probability, or for risks that require specialized skills or resources to handle. Transference does not eliminate the risk, but it reduces the exposure and liability of the organization. However, transference also involves some costs and trade-offs, such as loss of control, dependency, or contractual issues1. Avoidance is the strategy of eliminating the risk and its causes, by changing the scope, plan, or design of the cloud project. This strategy is suitable for risks that have high probability and high impact, or for risks that are unacceptable or intolerable for the organization. Avoidance can be effective in removing the threat, but it can also result in missed opportunities, reduced benefits, or increased costs1. Mitigation is the strategy of reducing the probability and/or impact of the risk, by implementing some preventive or corrective actions. This strategy is suitable for risks that have moderate probability and impact, or for risks that can be controlled or minimized. Mitigation can be proactive, where actions are taken before the risk occurs, or reactive, where actions are taken after the risk occurs1. In the given scenario, an organization determines it cannot go forward with a cloud migration due to the risks involved. This describes the avoidance strategy, as the organization is eliminating the risk and its causes by changing the plan of the cloud project. The organization is avoiding the potential negative consequences of the cloud migration, but it is also foregoing the potential benefits and opportunities of the cloud adoption. References: 1: https://www.comptia.org/training/books/cloud-essentials-clo-002- study-guide, Chapter 7, page 241-243

QUESTION 2

Which of the following describes the process of moving an application from an isolated data center to reduce latency and ensure close proximity to end users?

A. Replication

B. Zones

C. Geo-redundancy

D. Backup

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Geo-redundancy is the distribution of mission-critical components or infrastructures, such as servers, across multiple data centers that reside in different geographic locations1. Geo-redundancy acts as a safety net in case the primary site fails or in the event of a disaster or an outage that impacts an entire region1. Geo-redundancy also reduces latency and ensures close proximity to end users by delivering web content from the nearest data center2. Geo-redundancy is a common feature of cloud computing, as it provides high availability, reliability, and performance for cloud applications and services2. Replication is the process of copying data from one location to another, such as from a primary site to a secondary site, or from one cloud provider to another3. Replication is a necessary but not sufficient condition for geo-redundancy, as it does not guarantee that the replicated data is accessible or consistent across different regions3. Replication can also introduce operational complexity and data synchronization issues3. Zones are logical or physical partitions of a cloud provider\\'s infrastructure that offer high availability and fault tolerance within a region4. Zones are usually located in the same or nearby data centers, and are connected by low-latency network links4. Zones can help distribute the workload and prevent single points of failure, but they do not provide geo-redundancy, as they are still vulnerable to regional outages or disasters4. Backup is the process of creating and storing copies of data for the purpose of recovery in case of data loss or corruption5. Backup is an important part of data protection and disaster recovery, but it does not provide geo-redundancy, as it does not ensure that the backup data is available or up-to-date in different regions5. Backup can also have longer recovery time and higher cost than geo-redundancy5. References: Use georedundancy to design highly available applications; Geo Redundancy Explained | Cloudify; Georedundancy - Open Telekom Cloud; Why geo-redundancy for cloud infrastructure is a `must have\\'; Geo-Redundancy: Why Is It So Important? | Unitrends.

QUESTION 3

A cloud administrator is reviewing the requirements for a SaaS application and estimates downtime will be very expensive for the organization. Which of the following should the administrator configure to minimize downtime? (Choose two.)

A. Continuous deployment

B. Right-sizing

C. Availability zones

D. Geo-redundancy

E. Hardening

F. Backups

Correct Answer: CD

Explanation: Availability zones and geo-redundancy are two strategies that can help minimize downtime for a SaaS application. Availability zones are distinct locations within a cloud region that are isolated from each other and have independent power, cooling, and networking. They provide high availability and fault tolerance by allowing the SaaS application to run on multiple servers across different zones. If one zone fails, the application can continue to operate on the other zones without interruption. Geo- redundancy is the replication of data and services across multiple geographic regions. It provides disaster recovery and business continuity by allowing the SaaS application to switch to another region in case of a major outage or a natural disaster. Geo-redundancy also improves performance and latency by serving users from the nearest region. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study Guide, Chapter 3: Cloud Business Principles, Section 3.3: Cloud Service Level Agreements, Page 751 and Chapter

4: Cloud Design Principles, Section 4.3: Cloud Scalability and Elasticity, Page 1172

QUESTION 4

Which of the following is the cloud storage technology that would allow a company with 12 nearly identical servers to have the SMALLEST storage footprint?

A. Capacity on demand

B. Compression

C. Software-defined storage

D. Deduplication

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Deduplication is the cloud storage technology that would allow a company with 12 nearly identical servers to have the smallest storage footprint. Deduplication is the process of eliminating redundant or duplicate data blocks within a storage system, and replacing them with pointers to a single copy of the data. Deduplication can reduce the amount of storage space required, as well as the bandwidth and cost of data transfer. Deduplication is especially effective for data that has a high degree of similarity, such as backup data, virtual machine images, or server data. Deduplication can be performed at the source or the target, and at the file or the block level. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Certification Exam Objectives1, CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Study Guide, Chapter 4: Cloud Storage2, Data Deduplication in Cloud Computing3

QUESTION 5

Which of the following is related to data availability in the cloud?

A. Resiliency

B. Deduplication

C. Scalability

D. Elasticity

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Data availability in the cloud refers to the ability of cloud services to provide continuous and uninterrupted access to data, even in the event of a network disruption or a disaster. Resiliency is the ability of a system to recover quickly from failures and restore normal operations. Resiliency is related to data availability in the cloud because it ensures that data is not lost or corrupted due to failures and that data can be accessed by users and applications without delays or errors. Deduplication, scalability, and elasticity are not directly related to data availability in the cloud, although they may have some impact on the performance and efficiency of cloud services. Deduplication is the process of eliminating redundant copies of data to save storage space and bandwidth. Scalability is the ability of a system to handle increasing or decreasing workloads by adding or removing resources. Elasticity is the ability of a system to automatically adjust the amount of resources based on the current demand. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO- 002 Study Guide, Chapter 2: Cloud Concepts, Section 2.3: Cloud Service Characteristics, Page 411

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